



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Nduwayo: Most Killings by Ex-Rwandan Army, Militias

EA1008213395 Bujumbura ABP in French
1400 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura, 10 Aug (ABP) — In a statement yesterday in Bujumbura, the Burundian prime minister, Mr. Antoine Nduwayo, said with bitterness that two-thirds of those carrying out the killings in Burundi were former Rwandan soldiers from Zaire and members of the Interahamwe militia which perpetrated the genocide of one million Rwandan citizens, mainly from the Tutsi ethnic group but also Hutus from the Rwandan opposition, during the time of late president Habyarimana.

After calling on the national and international community to acknowledge the fact, he invited Burundian television to show images of the perpetrators of the genocide in Rwanda, who are keen on extending their sinister evil to Burundi.

Governor Discusses Cibitoke Security Situation

EA1108110095 Bujumbura ABP in French
1415 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura, 10 Aug (ABP) — Seventy people were killed between 1 and 8 August, including 43 killed by Hutu armed gangs in one night at a village of displaced Tutsis in Kaburantwa, Buganga Commune, Cibitoke Province, in the northwest of the country.

Cibitoke Governor Sylvestre Mvutse said today during a security meeting that ethnic vengeance is continuing to cause deaths in the commune. Governor Mvutse said that mainly Tutsi youths from Bujumbura carried out an attack in revenge for the massacre of Tutsis in October 1993. He said they killed 27 people, and burned several houses in the Ndava area, Bugendana Commune.

After discussing the security situation at length, the governor said crimes should be stopped for ever without leniency being shown toward any individual. The security situation is bad, he said, because even when there are no massive killings there is armed robbery and other crimes. However, the meeting hailed the commendable action and initiatives taken by some people to catch wrongdoers and hand them over to administrative or security officials.

Gabon

Savimbi-Santos Hold 2d Summit Meeting

MB1008202695 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Franceville, Gabon, today, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, held their second summit meeting since the Lusaka Protocol's signing last November. The two Angolan leaders, who met behind closed doors, discussed various issues connected with the Angolan peace process at a time when the Lusaka Protocol's implementation is at its crucial phase. International agencies reveal that the meeting took place in a spirit of fraternity, cordiality, and major flexibility. With this atmosphere, it is hoped that the summit meeting will instill greater dynamism in the Angolan peace process.

Dr. Savimbi and engineer Eduardo dos Santos met for the first time on 6 May after the Lusaka Protocol's signing. Since then the Angolan peace process has been on the right track. Thus, the Angolan people await the results of this important summit meeting with great expectations.

Two Leaders Host News Conference

MB1108081395 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Aug 95

[News conference by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi with unidentified correspondents in Franceville on 10 August — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Correspondent] I would like to ask President Jose Eduardo dos Santos whether the concerns that prevailed until very recently still continue after this meeting. I would also like to know until if you will continue to meet outside Angola.

I want to ask Dr. Jonas Savimbi if he has accepted the Angolan Parliament's proposal. I know that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] Political Commission was still meeting on 9 August. Has the Political Commission accepted the proposal? When will you go to Luanda?

[Santos] First, our meeting went very well, as reflected in the communique read a while ago. Obviously, there are concerns. There will always be concerns. Life without concerns is probably not possible. We have, however, raised specific concerns at this meeting. I cannot say that, even after these long hours of discussions and deliberations, there will be no more concerns. We have

taken steps to find solutions to these concerns. In other words, we have outlined a path to gradually resolve the concerns that led to this meeting. As I said a while ago in French, I am optimistic. I have always been optimistic. I believe in men and in people's good faith. I always look at the positive side of things. So, I think we will move along hand-in-hand to search for these solutions. We will fulfill our decisions and resolve our concerns.

Regarding your second question about how long will we continue to meet outside Angola, it all depends on how the Lusaka Protocol is implemented. We have ended a long and cruel war that devastated the country and created much hatred. We have to be aware that all of these problems cannot be solved overnight. Like I just said, we are moving steadily toward creating peace, stability, and security for all. If we did not meet in Luanda, it was because we realized that not all (?conditions) were in place. As soon as they are in place, we will meet in Luanda.

[Correspondent] So one can conclude that peace is irreversible?

[Santos] That political desire was stated by myself on behalf of the government and the state, and by Dr. Jonas Savimbi on UNITA's behalf. We have decided to move forward. We want to reach the stage where we can say that the peace process is irreversible. We have not yet reached that stage. Incidents are still taking place. People are still dying. It is not yet possible to move freely, as we would like to. We, however, want to work to achieve those goals. The peace process will be irreversible only when we can move freely throughout the country and enjoy democratic freedoms in Angola, as stated in the law, and only when there is no more shooting due to political differences. We are heading in that direction. We have not reached that stage yet.

[Correspondent] Dr. Jonas Savimbi [words indistinct]?

[Savimbi] I would also like to reiterate what the president of the Republic just said. We have held in-depth discussions on the pressing issues related to the peace process. According to the vice presidency to UNITA was a positive suggestion. The president of the Republic will give me a written invitation. So, as far as this issue is concerned, I think everything has been settled. If the invitation is addressed to UNITA, obviously its leader will be available to respond accordingly. I am waiting to see the conditions, which the president of the Republic will include in his letter. We have, however, resolved all the problems.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]?

[Savimbi] Precisely. The president of the Republic said we would create the conditions. I will be happy to leave with him this evening.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]?

[Savimbi] Absolutely. Thank you very much.

[Correspondent] [words indistinct]?

[Santos] Obviously, we are searching for a lasting peace. We are dealing with delicate and somewhat complex issues. It is pointless to make hasty decisions or to create false expectations. Silence often helps people to find solutions to delicate issues. I do not mean absolute silence. It is often necessary to restrict the flow of information so that specific, delicate, and complex issues are dealt with. We have decided that in view of present phase of the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and the delicate issues we have dealt with, it is not appropriate to disclose the contents of the minutes that have just been signed. It is an internal document. It is a working document between government and UNITA.

Meeting Concludes; Communique Issued

MB1108071795 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese* 0600 GMT 11 Aug 95

[Communique issued at the conclusion the meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA President Jonas Savimbi in Franceville on 10 August — read by Angolan presidential spokesman Aldemiro Vaz da Conceicao]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the invitation of His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic of Angola, and Dr. Jonas Savimbi, president of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], held a working meeting in Franceville, Gabon, on 10 August 1995. They assessed the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol and its prospects for development. This important meeting was part of the efforts to fully implement the Bicesse Accord, the Lusaka Protocol, and the pertinent UN Security Council resolutions.

In view of recent developments and problems with the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, Santos and Savimbi decided to adopt a set of special measures included in the final minutes. The measures are designed to ensure a more effective and realistic fulfillment of the Lusaka Protocol in order to achieve national reconciliation and the country's political stability. In this context, they welcomed the UN Security Council's

decision to extend the UN Angola Verification Mission-3 mandate to 8 February 1996. The meeting was held in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere.

The presidents of the Republic of Angola and UNITA stated their profound appreciation and gratitude to the president and Government of the Republic of Gabon for their hospitality and their efforts to create a positive climate in which to hold the meeting.

[Dated] Franceville, 10 August 1995

Rwanda

3 Hutus Killed in Gisenyi; UN Embargo Discussed

AB1008221695 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 9 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Army killed three Hutu extremists in the Gisenyi Province near the Zairian border last night. The source which informed us of the incident disclosed that about 20 Interahamwe militiamen — the Hutu extremists who perpetrated the worst kind of genocide last year — launched an attack on (Rubavu), which is about 4 km from Gisenyi and farther into Rwandan territory. The militiamen came from Zaire, probably from a camp in the Goma area which houses some 700,000 Rwandan Hutu refugees. Following the Army's intervention, the Hutu extremists crossed the border once again into Zaire.

In another development, the embargo on the sale of arms to Rwanda, which was imposed in May 1994, may be lifted. It is the subject of a draft resolution put forward to the UN Security Council by the UN Nonaligned Countries. Although European countries are not totally opposed to the idea, they would like to ensure that a supervisory body has been set up first. Jean de Dieu Ndonga Ovono has the details:

[Ovono] The Nonaligned Countries' initiative is backed by the United States. It is in response to a request by

the current Kigali regime, which has tried several times in the past few months to have the arms embargo lifted. The Rwandan Government says it is being penalized by an embargo initially meant for the former regime. It is also accusing Hutu soldiers who have sought refuge in neighboring countries, particularly Zaire, of taking advantage of the black market system to re-arm in order to launch a new offensive against the new Tutsi-led regime. The current Rwandan Government quite often refers to this provocative behavior by Rwandan refugees. The idea seems to have become an obsession. It is a way of influencing the international community, particularly the UN Security Council, to grant its request of lifting the arms embargo.

Meanwhile, the national reconciliation process and the return of 2 million refugees have sunk into oblivion. Repeated calls from the Rally for the Return of Refugees [RDR] as well as Rwandan refugees in Central Africa for national reconciliation have been ignored. In May, the RDR cautioned the UN Security Council against lifting the arms embargo. It said it was not the opportune moment to allow the minority Tutsi group to re-arm as it could promote a climate of settling of scores in Rwanda. The European member states of the UN Security Council are now basically saying the same thing. In their view, the situation has not yet been normalized and does not warrant the lifting of the embargo. They state that such a decision will not help to restore confidence in Rwandan refugees, who fear they will be subjected to reprisals if they return home. All these statements seem like a last-ditch attempt to save the situation. The United States, the superpower which backs the draft resolution, is keeping a watchful eye on it. The UN Security Council might have no other choice but to give in.

Kenya

Mob Attacks Safina Party Members at Nakuru

*EA1108105295 Nairobi KNA in English
1620 GMT 10 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nakuru, 10 Aug (KNA) — Efforts by officials of the unregistered Safina political party to visit treason suspect Koigi wa Wamwere at the Nakuru Prison by force were thwarted by incensed members of public who dispersed the group. The officials, numbering about 30, in a convoy of five cars led by one [of] the party founder members, who is also the MP for Kikuyu, Mr. Paul Muite, was repulsed by the mob as they approached the prison. Several people were injured and a number of vehicles damaged in the ensuing fracas that took place at about midday.

Earlier on, the secretary general of the proposed party, Dr. Richard Leakey, had to flee when another mob spotted him at the Nakuru law courts and attacked him with raw eggs. The mob noticed Dr. Leakey, who was accompanied by Mr. Robert Shaw, trying to speak to members of the public and attacked him. Police were forced to shoot in the air to disperse the crowd and immediately security was beefed up to prevent any more eruption of violence.

Leakey 'Beaten Up'; Blames State

*AB1008154595 Paris AFP in English
1439 GMT 10 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 10 Aug (AFP) — Hundreds of people wielding pick-axe handles and rubber whips beat up white conservationist Richard Leakey and other members of his opposition party Thursday [10 August] in the Rift Valley town of Nakuru, they told journalists in Nairobi.

Leakey, who had both legs amputated below the knee after a plane crash in 1993, took his shirt off at the Safina Party headquarters to display a dozen livid scars across his back.

He had just driven the 160 kilometres (100 miles) back to Nairobi in a four-wheel drive vehicle which had its windscreen starred, side-windows smashed in, and egg on the side.

Journalists, including a British woman, were also beaten and some of them hospitalised.

"We haven't any doubt at all that it was state-instigated violence," said lawyer and member of parliament Paul Muite, who was also beaten up and displayed rocks — one the size of a melon — that had been thrown through the windows of his car.

He said Nakuru Prison wardens distributed clubs, and that he recognised many policemen, wearing civilian clothes, among the crowds.

Witnesses said some attackers were dressed in the traditional costume of the warriors of the Maasai tribe, and the Safina members identified others as members of the youth wing of President Daniel arap Moi's ruling Kenya African National Union.

Safina Official Meets Media on Incident

*EA1108121995 Nairobi KTN Television Network
in English 1800 GMT 10 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reports from Nakuru say chaos broke out outside the law courts as hostile crowds accosted Safina's Dr. Richard Leakey, who was accompanied by Njeri Kabeberi [Safina official]. Trouble again started at the prison, where the unregistered party officials attempted to see Koigi wa Wamwere [former MP for Nakuru north, on trial on armed robbery charges] but were stopped by prison wardens.

The convoy's predicament began when it was blocked from returning by the hostile crowd. After a lengthy stand-off, prison wardens withdrew, and a fight ensued between members of the convoy and the crowd. When the prison officers returned most of the pressmen were caught in the melee. Among the injured were KTN's Elijah Kinyanjui, whose camera was snatched in the process. He was admitted at Nakuru War Memorial Hospital.

Distraught officials of Safina drove back to the city in damaged vehicles after escaping from a hostile crowd in Nakuru. The officials, led by their Interim Chairman Muturi Kigano, convened a press conference at the unregistered party's headquarters.

[Begin recording] [Leakey] And then I started to be jostled with a shoulder, like that. And I said: Look, we came in peace, I'm about to leave in peace, I'm leaving in peace. I didn't make any loud [word indistinct]. I was talking almost in whisper tones with Njeri Kabeberi, and suddenly a missile hit me, and I think it was an egg — the first one.

[Unidentified correspondent] Was it rotten?

[Leakey] No, it wasn't rotten, and I think it just came from the supermarket; and the next thing I knew was that I got an enormous thump on the back with a whip.

[Muturi] And now the crowds of the youths started now approaching — the whole army of the youth that was approaching with those [pick] handles. Paul Muite [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya MP for Kikuyu and Safina founder member] and I told

Paul's driver: Let's drive through, because now we have established these people are going to finish us. So we drove through that whole crowd. So they started now throwing missiles. [end recording]

Moi Says Western Elections Observers 'Partisan'

EA0908200395 *Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 9 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received Kenyan ambassadors and high commissioners who have been attending the 11th biennial conference in the country. President Moi emphasized that envoys held a central role in projecting a positive image of the country abroad.

The president observed that through lies and negative propaganda by the Western media those who did not wish the country well had tried to tarnish her image to discourage donors and investors. Noting that it was the responsibility of the envoys to counter such negative propaganda, President Moi observed that even some Kenyans had joined campaigns to malign their motherland. President Moi said Africans, and particularly Kenyans, were so generous that they were even divulging matters of security and other state secrets to foreigners to their own detriment.

Saying that Western journalists did not write abusive articles against their countries, the president decried the attitude adopted by some local media personnel, who were eager to publish articles damaging to the country. He said the country was enjoying unrivalled peace in the region, adding that the fact that more than 150 foreign journalists had their base in Nairobi was a pointer to that fact.

The president further said that Kenya might be forced to reconsider the accreditation of international observers in the country's electoral process, since many of them had been found to be partisan.

On conflicts in Africa, the president said he was vehemently opposed to the idea of forming an OAU [Organization of African Unity] resolution force. He said the formation of such a force would be in contravention of Article 3, Subsection 4 of the OAU Charter, which stipulates that OAU should adhere to the principle of peaceful resolution of conflicts by dialogue, negotiations, and arbitration. President Moi made it clear that Kenya was not prepared to support either morally or financially the formation of such a military force.

President Moi once again noted that after the collapse of communism as a central ideology, the Western countries did not formulate a clear-cut policy on Africa. The head of state especially noted that no country had tried to establish the background of events leading to the invasion of Rwanda and the actual nationality of the invaders. Further, President Moi wondered why there were no inquiries as to who killed the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, who were travelling in the same plane.

He said it was a pity that the educated had become a curse in most of the African countries, as they were the perpetrators of the calamities plaguing the country. President Moi pointed out that the educated were being consumed in the same problem they had caused. He noted that the educated, including mediocrities [as heard] in the Western countries, were protected by the cultures and ethics in their countries.

President Moi at the same time said that corruption was part of a wider scheme by saboteurs to bring down the government, saying that the saboteurs had their sympathizers even in the government.

President Moi expressed concern that the construction of an international airport in Eldoret was being opposed by the same people who did not want to see the horticultural industry flourish.

The president told the envoys to impress upon the staff working in Kenyan missions abroad the need for patriotism, saying they should serve the government with total loyalty. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Youths Demonstrate at Aidid's Headquarters

EA1108121095 (*Clandestine*) *Radio Mogadishu Voice of Somali Pacification in Somali*
1630 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A large number of Somali youths held a big demonstration at General Mohamed Farah Aidid's headquarters today. The young people went there to complain about the negligence and lack of care shown by Gen. Aidid, who put them in military camps as members of the national army. The demonstrators said they had been promised salaries and other things, but had not received them. They demanded a meeting with Gen. Aidid, but were kept at bay by technicals.

Mandela, Ex-Security Heads Meet on Truth Commission

MB1008082895 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0800 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela is to meet former police and army generals as well as Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen at the Union Buildings today, to discuss their concern about the Truth Commission.

This has been disclosed in Pretoria by a government official, who said President Mandela would give the assurance that there was no such thing as a witch hunt, and that those with evidence to give should come forward.

Former Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe will be in the delegation to meet the president, who will be accompanied by Defense Minister Joe Modise and Justice Minister Dullah Omar.

Parliament Tables Amended Immigration Bill

MB1008143995 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1400 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Comprehensive legislation amending the Aliens Control Act has been tabled in Parliament by Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The legislation aims to ensure more effective control over illegal aliens in South Africa and regulates the powers of the immigration officers. It also repeals unconstitutional measures such as excluding judicial review of administrative decisions and those provisions which discriminate against naturalized South African citizens. The bill also aims to end marriages of convenience aimed at circumventing the provisions of the act in line with the immigration law of the United States. Immigration permits can be canceled where a marriage contracted in the two years before the permit is issued is dissolved within two years after its issue. A permit can also be canceled if the home affairs minister is satisfied that the holder of the permit has failed or refuses to pursue a normal marriage relationship.

Police Fire Tear Gas at Protesting Taxi Drivers

MB1108063395 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2247 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Durban Aug 10 SAPA — Police fired teargas and rubber bullets in Pinetown, Durban on Thursday [10 August] morning to disperse taxi drivers and striking municipal workers, KwaZulu/Natal police spokesman W/O Vish Naidoo said.

Taxi drivers used their vehicles to blockade the Anderson and Old Main Road intersection to demand their taxi ranks be cleaned up. The ranks have not been cleaned since municipal workers went on strike last Friday. Naidoo said about 200 municipal workers joined the taxi drivers in their protest.

When taxi drivers refused a request to move their vehicles and disperse, police called in tow-away lorries, but these were stoned. Police again warned the crowd and fired teargas and rubber bullets when the warning was ignored.

Swaziland's King Mswati Continues Official Visit**King Praised for Help in Ending Apartheid**

MB1008205595 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2044 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Aug 10 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela on Thursday paid tribute to Swaziland's role in the struggle against apartheid despite the "bullying tactics of the racist regime".

He told a state banquet in honour of Swazi King Mswati III in Pretoria that the people of Swaziland "stood beside us, sharing hazards of the struggle with us, sparing neither limb nor effort". "Now that the monstrosity of apartheid is no more... we can join hands as free men and women, ready to make our contribution to the development of the peoples of southern Africa."

Mandela expressed the hope that his discussion with the king earlier in the day had laid an even firmer foundation for future co-operation. Not only should trade between the two countries grow, their economies should also flourish. "Between them, our two nations have a wide scope to improve our lot. Further afield, we have the potential to make even greater contributions within regional and international forums." South Africa and Swaziland could also work together to contain the menace of cross-border crime, drug trafficking and arms smuggling, Mandela said.

King Mswati commended the majority of South Africans, "whose commitment to a peaceful transition has proved such an inspiring example to the whole world". "You have overcome enormous difficulties in your efforts to achieve true unity, while some, such as the worrying continuation of violence, still remain."

The king said his visit marked a new era in relations between Swaziland and South Africa and much useful ground had been covered in discussions. The signing of a technical agreement was "surely the first of many such accords". "There is plenty of scope for increased activity between us on a bilateral basis," Mswati said.

The banquet at the presidential guest house was attended by about 150 people. Among the guests were Deputy Presidents Thabo Mbeki and FW de Klerk and provincial Premiers Tokyo Sexwale, Matthews Phosa and Popo Molefe. A number of traditional leaders also attended.

Mswati Silent on Multiparty Politics

*MB1108100595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0948 GMT 11 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Aug 11 SAPA — Swaziland's King Mswati said on Thursday [10 August] his country was changing politically and economically, but gave no hint he would allow multi-party political activity in the only southern African country where political parties are banned.

Mswati, on a state visit to South Africa, told President Nelson Mandela at a state banquet, that much about his small kingdom was inevitably "unfamiliar and misunderstood".

Swaziland had developed a "unique democratic system of consultation" based on leadership through the consensus. This had produced national political consultations in 1992 — "a type of rolling referendum" — which had led to national elections in 1993 that the international community had declared free and fair.

These elections "reflected the wishes of the whole nation" and Swaziland now had a parliament representative of all its constituencies.

Mandela made no direct reference to Mswati's refusal to allow political parties to participate in elections. But he said South Africans and Swazi's shared the same aspirations and beliefs in freedom, justice and respect for human dignity.

Development in southern Africa would succeed "only if we ensure popular participation in the political and economic life of our countries", Mandela said. He described talks with Mswati on Thursday morning as "frank and fraternal".

Mswati has avoided facing media questions and, unlike other visiting heads of state, his programme makes no provision for a media conference.

The kingdom's lack of free political activity, its worsening labour relations and human rights record are coming under increasing scrutiny in the South African and international media. Political parties remain officially banned by a royal decree of 1973, but many parties, mostly small, have emerged from underground and now openly agitate for a multi-party democracy.

The elections of 1993 were run on non-party lines and candidates were not allowed to campaign. Critics say it produced a parliament of mainly poorly educated traditionalists out of touch with the realities of southern Africa's changing politics.

McDonald's To Open 2 Outlets by Year's End

*MB1008141995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1409 GMT 10 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Aug 10 SAPA — McDonald's will start selling burgers in South Africa before the end of the year, according to Carter Drew, the recently appointed managing director in the country.

He said the first two restaurants would be opened in Johannesburg and Cape Town. This is despite a pending court case on a McDonald's trade-mark dispute with a South African firm. A local court is expected to rule at the end of the month, whether the South African business was allowed to register the McDonald's trade mark as its own, as the multinational fast-food chain remained absent from the country due to previous economic sanctions.

"We are delighted that circumstances have permitted us to enter South Africa at this exciting time in the country's history," Drew said. "We have conducted extensive research into the development of local suppliers, the siting of our restaurants, potential franchisees and employment policies."

McDonalds is currently setting up a full country office structure, and plans to have a mix of company-owned restaurants, joint-ventures and franchises. "The first two (restaurants) will be franchised with individual franchisees owning and operating their own businesses," he said. McDonald's will source most of its supplies domestically, and will either lease or own the property where restaurants are situated.

Angola

Dos Santos-Savimbi Peace Summit Concludes

Savimbi Says Meeting 'Constructive'

LD1008224295 *Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Eduardo dos Santos is now back in Angola after his meeting with Jonas Savimbi in Franceville, Gabon. Our correspondent Armando Pires is on the line from Luanda:

[Pires] Jose Eduardo dos Santos said on arrival here at 4 February Airport that he had a very constructive meeting with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], in Franceville, Gabon. [passage omitted]

He made only a brief statement, stressing the importance of circumspection in situations such as this so as to avoid misunderstandings. In fact, he only spoke in deference to the international press. [passage omitted]

I shall now give you the president's statements, with apologies for the poor quality of the sound. [passage omitted]

[Begin dos Santos recording] On political matters, we reached a decision on the question of the vice presidencies. It was decided that there will be one vice presidency for the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola [MPLA] and another for UNITA. The vice presidential appointments will be dealt with later. Obviously, the president of the republic will in due course write to Dr. Savimbi formally inviting him to take up the post.

On military matters, the principle of integrating all forces into a single army was accepted. Matters of detail on the practicalities of integrating officers, men, and so on will be dealt with later.

It was a constructive meeting. It dealt with many other matters which are contained in minutes signed by me and by Dr. Savimbi, and witnessed by the president of Gabon. [end recording]

[Pires] [Passage omitted] At the airport, I was also able to speak briefly with General Joao de Matos, Angolan chief of general staff. He told me that UNITA is very receptive to the issues and concerns he raised and voiced. This, he added, could be an indication that the military problems have been surmounted. However, he prudently added that he would rather wait and see, because past experience shows the need for prudence and only the future can tell. [passage omitted]

Savimbi Reportedly Accepts Vice Presidency

MB1008192295 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The meeting in Franceville today between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader, is over. They discussed the latest developments in the Lusaka peace accord's implementation, but the main issue was undoubtedly the offer to UNITA for one of the vice presidencies. Alves Antonio reports from Luanda's 4 February Airport:

Nothing concrete can be reported so far. Everyone here is waiting for the arrival of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his important delegation, who are flying back from Gabon. Still unconfirmed reports say Jonas Savimbi has accepted the vice presidency he was offered, but some issues pertaining to the Constitution still might have to be settled.

A reliable source told Radio Angola a few minutes ago that the meeting also focused on the country's military situation. As is well known, the military situation has deteriorated in the last few days because of UNITA's armed operations in various parts of the country, thereby violating the terms of the Lusaka peace accord.

UNITA Reports FAA Military Actions 2-8 Aug

MB1008150095 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Aug 95*

["Chronological breakdown" of FAA military operations between 2-8 August released by UNITA's General Staff in Bailundo]

[FBIS Translated Text] Uige Province: On 3 August, government forces stationed at Quitoque Ward, 358 degrees [as heard] and 14.5 km from Quitexe, kidnapped all Quimacabe residents and murdered eight people.

Lunda Norte: Government troop commanders still intend to occupy all diamond mines, thus causing constant tension throughout Lunda Province. From (Nzazi) and (Chitotolo), they have intensified artillery preparations against positions controlled by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] with the aim of attacking and occupying them.

Malanje Province: Government troops continue their offensive to capture Cangandala. On 2 August, one battalion of government troops from the city of Malanje attacked Tamba-Tamba village, 7 km from Cangandala, killing three people. This unit was reinforced by two other companies from Malanje.

On the same day, an Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] helicopter carried out a reconnaissance flight, violating Cangandala air space. It must be stressed that UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3 personnel spent a night at Capenda on 3 August and confirmed shellings and preparations for the deployment of reconnaissance groups.

Bie Province: On 4 August, two MiG-23 fighter-bombers made reconnaissance flights over Nharea, Cassumbe, and Mussende. This operation was confirmed by Unavem-3 units stationed at Nharea.

On the same day, forces at (Lungundua) Ward attacked and burned a UNITA position 25 km southeast of the city of Kuito, killing one soldier and five civilians.

Logistic air movement: On 7 and 8 August, government troops made the following flights carrying war materiel and troops:

To Lunda Norte Province: On 7 August, from Luanda to Lucapa: Five Hercules C-130's, two Boeing-737's, one Antonov-12, and one Antonov-32.

On 8 August, from Luanda to Lucapa: two Antonov-12's, three Boeing-727's, three Hercules C-130's, and one Boeing-737.

From Luanda to Canfunfo: three Hercules C-130's and one Boeing-737.

From Luanda to Saurimo: one Antonov-26 and two Ilyushin-76's.

The UNITA General Staff would like to inform the national and international communities about all these offensive operations aimed at destabilizing the Lusaka Protocol and the peace process so much desired by the Angolan people.

What is more, it would like to clarify that statements made by FAA officers are only aimed at (?deceiving people) while they are preparing to overrun all UNITA-controlled positions before the total deployment of the UN peacekeeping force.

UNITA: Army Plans To Sieze Caiundo 'At All Costs'

MB1108090195 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] An Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] unit launched an unsuccessful attack on UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] military positions in Caiundo, Cubango Province, at approximately 1030 on 10 August. Our correspondent reports that the FAA intends to seize Caiundo at all costs. In their hasty retreat, FAA soldiers abandoned about 40 AK-47 rounds of ammunition and 2 kg of marijuana,

which is known among government armed forces as bravura. UNITA health agents promptly destroyed the drugs. Meanwhile, FAA reconnaissance units and military vehicles continue to move around Caiundo.

Government soldiers stationed in Longa, Cuando Cubango Province, have been instructed to use long-range artillery to attack UNITA positions. FAA Lieutenant Chica has ordered his men stationed near Cuebe River to capture UNITA civilians and military members.

Reports from Huambo Province say an FAA unit based in Calima this week attacked UNITA bases on the (Golaua-Lomenga) road, near Vila Nova. One UNITA soldier was killed.

Mozambique

Problems Delay Signing of U.S. Corn Agreement

MB1008163095 Maputo DEMOS in Portuguese 9 Aug 95 p 16

[Report by Fernao Pengapenga]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] "Against the clock" last-gasp efforts, especially diplomatic, prevented the postponement of the signing of an accord whereby the United States granted corn worth \$13 million to Mozambique. The signing ceremony was scheduled to take place in the early afternoon, but it would not happen until after 1800 on 7 August.

Abilio Bichinho Alfino, deputy minister of commerce, industry, and tourism, signed on behalf of the Mozambican Government, but he elected to be absent from his office at the appointed time. This prompted U.S. Ambassador to Mozambique Dennis Jett to return to his office without signing anything. [passage omitted]

A clause concerning the prices Mozambican consumers should pay for the corn appears to have been the reason for the successive delays in signing the agreement. Both Mozambican and U.S. authorities tried to "play down" the issue when they spoke to the media. [passage omitted]

The U.S. food aid program began in 1991 and must be renewed every year by signing an amendment. Apparently, the amendment must be signed "on Mozambican soil." This clause was used to mislead the media about delays in signing the agreement, which was initially supposed to be signed at the U.S. Embassy. [passage omitted]

A U.S. Embassy communique says the "goods supplied in terms of this agreement will be distributed through

the commercial circuits in southern and central Mozambique."

The communique adds that the U.S. aid program provides support for the price policies followed by the Mozambican Government in terms of its adjustment program "with multilateral financial institutions." [sentence as published]

Irrespective of the agreement's terms, something is not well concerning perceptions of Mozambique's food security. Asking to remain anonymous, a source in the Food Security Department of the Commerce, Tourism, and Industry Ministry told DEMOS that "as long as our country continues to depend on handouts, it will have to agree to things that do not suit its interests."

Editorial Criticizes Foreign 'Gift Horse'

*MB1008165795 Maputo DEMOS in Portuguese
9 Aug 95 p 16*

[FBIS Translated Text] The old proverb says you should not look a gift horse in the mouth. It is an important proverb because our future looks unpredictable and somber.

Much-vaunted sovereignty was announced two decades ago and continues to resonate in Mozambican ears, but now we are getting a subtle wind of new times ahead, times of a global village where the world is run by lords and masters.

The tips of the iceberg are emerging in our country, as they have in other African and Third World countries. This week, the signs were very clear.

There were two such signs. First, the "bifes" [slang for Britons] handed over street-cleaning equipment to be used in Maputo and, in the same breath, "suggested" that the name of one of Maputo's streets should be changed [from Vladimir Lenin to Winston Churchill]. Obviously, we all remember that the name was given because of specific circumstances that led to the removal of names linked to the history of the city, region, and country.

Perhaps the "bifes" want to reintroduce the logic of the past "masters" [preceding word in English] who exported the people and values of the cold European steppe to tropical areas.

We continue to watch passively these suggestions of small changes in the name of democracy. However, these suggestions are beginning to pile up and take on frightening dimensions.

Other attitudes of the same type also are being announced from the other side of the world. The Mozambican Government was the beneficiary of corn aid, but it was embarrassed to learn of clauses in the agreement

that limit corn sales to Mozambicans who are not well off.

After a period of hesitancy, with delays in the signing, the agreement was saved "at the last minute."

When we talk of these suggestions that are more like impositions, we are not at all excusing the government, which should ensure that its principles are not just for internal consumption. Sovereignty, the concept word, has become hollow for the Mozambican citizen, who consumes the corn he has been made unable to grow, all the while treading streets with strangely accented foreign names.

Such sad impositions seem likely to puncture the concept of democracy. To be poor does not mean you cannot grasp things. As the illustrious late [Guinea Conakry] President Sekou Toure used to say, it is better to be a slave and keep your dignity than to be rich but wallow in servitude.

Swaziland

Mbabane Sends Note to RSA on Sanctions Threat

*MB0908095495 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English 9 Aug 95 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Pat Jele]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Government has made representations to the South African [RSA] Government regarding economic sanctions threat against the Kingdom.

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Solomon Dlamini confirmed and said Swaziland is interested in getting the position of the South African government in regard to the sanctions threats.

He said a diplomatic note was sent to South Africa about two weeks ago. The South African government, Mr Dlamini said, has not yet responded to the diplomatic note sent to it.

This, he said, follows a newspaper report in South Africa that international bodies and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] in South Africa intend to impose economic sanctions against the Kingdom following alleged reports of violation of human rights and unions by the government.

Mr Dlamini said: "We are only interested in South Africa and not the rest at this stage following the manner the newspaper report was written." The report stated that international bodies are getting organised to impose sanctions against the country.

Mr Dlamini said sanctions against any government can not be imposed by organisations but by governments.

He said so far there is no government that has indicated that it will impose sanctions against the Kingdom.

1963. [as published] Since this was brought to our attention by the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, we have rectified the matter. We do not regard ourselves as above the law and we regret any inconvenience we may have unwittingly caused to our distributors and customers." [no begin quote as published]

Minister: Government Debt at E697.8 Million

MB0808082695 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 8 Aug 95 p 32

[Report by Albert Masango]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lobamba — Swaziland owes E697.8 million [emalangen] to different finance agents. This disclosure was made by Minister of Finance Dr Derek von Wissell during questions for oral answers in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Matsanjeni North MP Petros Mbhamali asked the minister to provide parliament with a complete list of both local and international debts owed by the Swaziland government.

Mr Mbhamali said the information should indicate the age of each debt and last and final date for their repayments. Mr Mbhamali submitted that it would be appropriate for MPs to know how much the government owes so that when the House is requested to approve loans they will be able to know exactly the position of the debts.

He said this is important because if loans are approved without proper scrutiny, "we might find ourselves in huge debts which will be difficult to repay."

The Minister replied that as of March 31, 1995, the Central Government had debts which amounted to E597,557.6 million while parastatals owed E100,292 million.

He however, said that this figure was still healthy for Swaziland to repay in view of the size of the country and to that of other countries. In another development Mr Mbhamali also wanted to know from the minister how much, if any, did government pump into the defunct Meridien Bank, and who had authorised such funding.

In response, the minister said no money was pumped into the bank. He said there is a difference between a bank in liquidity and that which is bankrupt, adding that the situation between the defunct Meridien Bank and the Swazi Bank are different.

Finance Ministry Announces Tax Restructuring

MB1108090095 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 11 Aug 95 p 10

[Report by Banele Ginindza]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mbabane — The Ministry of Finance is to embark on an overall restructuring of Swaziland's tax system in a bid to raise revenue and reduce its deficit.

So advanced are the ministry's plans that the restructuring exercise will take place in the next six months. This was said in an interview yesterday by Minister for Finance, Dr Derek von Wissell.

He said should the redesigning exercise prove successful, the average tax payer will benefit from a wide tax base which would ultimately reduce the burden. "We want to restructure the entire tax structure and broaden the tax base such that more people pay tax," he said.

He said stiff penalties will be imposed on those found to be dodging the tax system. He said such penalty would be in the form of imprisonment or multiplication of tax payments due. He said the idea is the creation of a transparent, investor friendly environment.

He said the plans are still to be sold to international organisations like the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB) and the African Development Bank (ADB). "I am to meet with these organisations to discuss support for our programme," he said.

Dr von Wissel said Swaziland's economic problems are not helped in any way by over reliance on the South African Customs Union (SACU), high company tax tariffs and reliance on direct taxation.

Meanwhile, Dr von Wissell said government has already started implementing a Public Sector Management Programme basically aimed at rationalising the civil service. He said the programme will reshuffle the service and redistribute the civil service for the best possible effects. "The productivity potential of civil servants will be most effectively utilised," he said.

Zambia

Top UNIP Leader Defects to MMD, Criticizes Kaunda

MB1008182095 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 10 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There has been a boost to the flagging fortunes of Zambia's ruling MMD [Movement

for Multiparty Democracy] Party and a setback to the main opposition party, UNIP [United National Independence Party]. The opposition leader in the National Assembly, Dingiswayo Banda, has defected to the ruling party and he is pointing the finger at former President Kenneth Kaunda, who recently seized the reins of UNIP again after a tussle with Kebby Musokotwane and, according to some reports, has been trying to throw his weight around in Parliament. From Lusaka, Joey Mwiinga faxed this report:

The opposition leader of the House of the Representatives, Mr. Dingiswayo Banda, announced his defection at a packed press conference today. He said he had been hounded out of UNIP by, as he put it, a vindictive Kenneth Kaunda. He said: My party, UNIP, of which I am a founder member, and to which I have given the best days of my youth, launched a campaign designed to question my loyalty and even my integrity as an indi-

vidual. Banda accused the supporters of Dr. Kaunda of harassing him for having backed the former party president, Kebby Musokotwane, during UNIP's controversial leadership elections. He claimed that he could not with good conscience continue associating with a party in whose leadership he found neither honor nor integrity.

Banda's defection was greeted with euphoria by officials of the ruling party, which has itself recently suffered a spate of damaging defections. A triumphant Michael Sata, President Frederick Chiluba's minister of health, was a visible presence at Banda's press conference which, at times, took on a carnival atmosphere with MMD supporters singing and dancing in jubilation.

With election fever prematurely gripping Zambians, the ruling party needs all the support it can muster if it is to have a second term in office.

Cote d'Ivoire

Ex-Premier Ouattara Arrives 'Unexpectedly'

AB1008215995 Paris AFP in French
2054 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Abidjan, 10 Aug (AFP) — Former Ivorian Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara, "the hampered candidate" of the centrist opposition for next October's presidential elections, unexpectedly arrived this evening in Abidjan. A strong police security arrangement prevented anyone from coming near Mr. Ouattara.

Neither his relatives, nor his political friends, and even fewer than a handful of reporters present were allowed to enter the VIP lounge where only his driver was waiting for him. Even passengers from other flights were forced to remain blocked for many minutes at the airport, according to AFP's observations.

Niger

Government Accepts 'Settlement' Meeting Date

AB1108145495 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Prime Minister's Office this morning at 0900 received the letter referred to in the Presidency communique broadcast this morning by the national radio. The government is happy with the trend of appeasement and conciliation adopted by the president of the Republic as well as his decision to summon a cabinet meeting for Tuesday 15 August, instead of Saturday 12 August as initially proposed by the government. The government has accepted the date proposed by the president of the Republic. The government is happy to note that the Executive is heading toward a settlement of the institutional crisis generated by the president's refusal to assume his constitutional obligations of presiding over cabinet meetings and, in particular, accepting the appointments proposed to him by the 6 July cabinet meeting.

Consequently and as a proposal for the final settlement of the crisis, the government is demanding that the issue of administrative appointments as approved by the 6 July cabinet meeting, be placed on the 15 August cabinet meeting's agenda. Therefore, the government states that as long as this issue is not placed on that agenda, then it means the president is not making any real effort towards solving the crisis.

As of today, the government has decided to withdraw the security forces it had posted to the gates of companies. This measure is a clear demonstration of the government's will for appeasement in order to find a final solution to the institutional crisis.

Nigeria

Abacha Pledges 'Solid, Democratic Structure'

AB1008215095 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The Federal Government has pledged to pursue tested options that will lead to the rapid economic development of the country. General Sani Abacha gave the assurance in a message to the opening of the eighth meeting of the National Council on Industry in Jos. John Aduku has the story.

[Begin Aduku recording] Gen. Abacha said that there was a compelling need for the National Council on Industry to industrialize the country. The head of state noted that the march to industrialization was the surest way to take our rightful place among the community of economically buoyant nations. He said government will continue to support small [and] medium enterprise programs because of their proven advantages of low capital requirements and the general improvement of the rural economy.

He then said that it was because the present administration wanted to hand over power to a democratically elected civilian government that it lifted the ban on politics, while the National Electoral Commission was being reorganized to prepare it for the important task of conducting free and fair elections. Gen. Abacha said whatever might be the reservations of detractors, his administration was determined to create a solid, democratic structure and hand over to a democratically elected government. The head of state's message was read by the Plateau State administrator, Colonel Mohamed Mana. [passage omitted] [end recording]

'Gag' Put on Senior Military Officials

AB1008214095 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 10 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Nigerian Government is putting a gag on its senior officials. They have been coming out with diverse comments on crisis issues such as the proposed new Constitution and the recent secret trial of coup plotters. This caused a deluge of international criticism of the military regime of General Sani Abacha. Now, government officers have been told to button their lips as Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos:

[Begin Odunfa recording] Yesterday, the office of the chief of the general staff who is the number two man in the government, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, released a letter in which he ordered state military administrators to desist from making public comments

on the draft constitution. He warned that the government would view any breach of the order very seriously. He said that they should prepare their observations and comments for discussion at the Council of State. Copies of the warning letter were sent to ministers, thereby suggesting that they, too, were covered by it.

The director of Defense Information, similarly directed military officers to stop making public comments on the fate of the convicts in the coup plot trial. He said that earlier comments made by three military administrators gave the impression that the military was divided against itself. The Provisional Ruling Council is yet to meet to

consider the convicts' appeals and the worldwide pleas for clemency.

Last week's comments on the draft constitution by the secretary to the government, Alhaji Aminu Saleh, attracted severe and spontaneous criticisms from the Constitutional Conference delegates from southern Nigerians and the newspapers. The government's fresh directives to its functionaries are aimed at dousing the criticisms and preempting future accusations that its decisions on the crucial issues were influenced by a particular pressure group or a section of the country. [end recording]

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